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20	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
21	MICHELLE HINDS, an individual, and TYRONE) POWELL, an individual,	Case No.: 3:18-cv-01431-JSW (AGT)	
22   23	Plaintiffs,	Plaintiffs' Opposition to FedEx Ground's	
24	vs.	Motion in Limine No. 4 (DOT Regulations)	
		Judge: Honorable Jeffrey S. White	
25   26	corporation; BAY RIM SERVICES, INC., a ) corporation; and Does 1 through 25, inclusive,	Department: 5	
27	Defendants.		
28	,		
	Plf. Opp to MIL No. 4 (DOT Regulations) Hinds, et al. v. FedEx Ground Packaging System, et al.	Case No. 18-cv-01431-JSW	

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"Where two or more businesses exercise some control over the work or working conditions of the employee, the businesses may be joint employers under FMLA."

## FedEx Ground Exercised Control Over Bay Rim by Requiring Compliance with DOT Regulations.

FedEx Ground makes this argument: "In Moreau v. Air France, the Ninth Circuit acknowledged that 'indirect supervision or control . . . purportedly to ensure compliance with various safety and security regulations,' without more, is not evidence of control for purposes of proving joint employment." MIL No. 4 at 5:8-11. This argument is both misleading and not quite true.

The argument is misleading because the issue the court was deciding was whether this evidence was sufficient - by itself - to support a finding of joint employment. Moreau v. Air France, 356 F.3d 942, 950-951 (9th Cir. 2004). The court did not hold, as FedEx Ground implies, that the evidence was irrelevant.

The argument is not quite true because the court assumed that the evidence could be relevant to prove joint employment. The Moreau court was applying a regulation (29 CFR 825.106) promulgated under the Family Medical Leave Act. 1 As Moreau noted, "Air France was . . . very specific about how it wanted its work performed, and it checked to ensure that its standards were met and that the service provider's overall performance adhered to Air France's specifications." Moreau, 356 F.3d 942, 951. The court held: "This type of activity can, in some situations, constitute 'indirect' supervision of the employees' performance." *Id.* 

The court then weighed this relevant evidence. The court found it "noteworthy" that "much of the indirect supervision or control exercised by Air France over the ground handling employees was purportedly to ensure compliance with various safety and security regulations" and thus different from the control a farm owner might exercise over farmworkers employed by a farm labor contractor. Id. By this, the court was suggesting that control motivated by a desire to ensure compliance with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In pertinent part, 29 CFR 825.106 reads as follows:

1	governmental regulations did not weigh as <i>heavily</i> on the scale as control motivated by a desire	
2	ensure the quantity or quality of the work. But, regardless of its weight, that control nevertheles	
3	constituted relevant evidence that had to be placed on the scale.	
4	Therefore, Plaintiffs submit that this evidence is both relevant and probative.	
5	Conclusion.	
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7	The Plaintiffs request that the court deny FedEx Ground's motion in limine no. 4.	
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9	9	Respectfully submitted,
10	Dated: September 13, 2022	aiman-smith & marcy
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13		Joseph Clapp, Esq. Attorneys for Plaintiffs
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